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BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE



The Health of Maidstone

1969

Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health
F. H. M. DUMMER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE

ANNUAL REPORT

for 1969

by the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

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VICE-CHAIRMAN: Councillor E. F. Breen

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:	F. H. M. Dummer, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	
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CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:	A. H. Basford, D.P.A.	(1, 2, 3 and 4)
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Medical Officer's Secretary - Miss H. Wood

Public Health Inspector's Office -

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Mrs. A. A. Holder (Resigned 28.2.69)
Mrs. W. E. A. Cooper (Appointed 1.12.69)

Key:

1. Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board
2. Meat and other Foods Inspection Certificate of the Royal Society of Health
3. Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
4. Sanitary Science Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
5. Diploma of the Public Health Inspector's Education Board.

BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE

Telephone:
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Health Department,
13 Tonbridge Road,
Maidstone.

25th June, 1970

To the Worshipful The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Maidstone.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my thirteenth Annual Report on "The Health of Maidstone".

The year 1969 saw the publication of proposals on local government re-organisation which could have been, and still might be, of the most far-reaching character. These proposals would influence the structure of the health services of local government, as in other departments. The danger of potential radical changes lies in the length of time which elapses before they are either implemented or scrapped.

There is little doubt that the National Health Service requires re-structuring and, as far as local government services are concerned, a closer integration with the other branches of medicine would be generally welcomed. Reforming reports such as the Seebohm Report on "Local Authority and Allied Personal Social Services" will set the seal on the kind of health services we shall have in future years. Indeed, already some of the Seebohm recommendations are being implemented in the larger authorities.

Last year I wrote of the new indices which I would like to see applied to a community's health record, to test whether or not it was, in fact, "healthy". How does Maidstone come out in this new set of standards?

1. The response to immunisation and vaccination and the absence of major communicable disease. In 1969, an increase occurred in the number of children receiving re-inforcing doses of polio vaccine and the triple antigen. Immunisation was maintained at a good level. No cases of poliomyelitis, smallpox or diphtheria occurred. In this respect the record is one of a healthy community.

2. A low infantile and maternal mortality rate reflecting the standard of your services. In 1969 no woman died in Maidstone of childbirth or

abortion. The infantile mortality rate was 15 compared with a national average of 18. Again the record is that of good health.

3. Action under the National Assistance Acts to remove people from insanitary surroundings. In only one case was this necessary. This is not a bad result for twelve months' supervision of many elderly people, who managed to keep their independence with some supportive help.

In other ways too, the health of the community in 1969 has indicated improvement in the general well-being. The incidence of infectious disease was low, and the impact of such a useful preventive measure as measles vaccination was shown in the remarkably small number of children getting measles in a year of biennial epidemic disease.

Only two people died from tuberculosis, including the late effects of the disease. In October 1969, the local Mass Radiography Unit started a weekly - one-day - session on Market Day for the benefit of people coming into Maidstone, and as a static referral centre for general practitioners' patients. This has proved eminently satisfactory and as a health education measure has been more successful than most health publicity endeavours.

Once again heart / circulatory disease, and cancer, accounted for two-thirds of the total number of deaths. No other cause of death came near these three "giants" in the analysis of mortality. Tuberculosis, once - and not so long ago - a major cause of death, is now largely a negligible factor in this respect. Of the others, bronchitis took a minor place as a poor third. Infectious diseases no longer rank as major killers from a statistical viewpoint, but it should never be forgotten that when a virulent infectious disease like diphtheria hits a locality its mortality rate is generally high and far out of proportion to the incidence. The barrier between this situation and safety is the degree of immunisation and vaccination in the community.

I had occasion recently to investigate the forward projection of population of the retired age groups. If the percentage of increase in this group is compared with that of the working age groups, the figures are approximately 1.4 per cent for retirement ages and 0.2 per cent for working age groups. The rate of increase is so vastly different that the problems of the "elderly at 65" are going to become acute unless we realise this trend now and do something about it. Did you know that an eighth of our population has reached retirement age?

Are we as a community really meeting the needs of this increasing population group, of their very special problems of health, finance, employment, leisure and housing? I feel that, to a considerable degree, we accept the statistical fact but fail to apply it to people. In this

respect the work of voluntary associations is to be commended. A lot of real care of the elderly and handicapped is carried on in this town, without headlines, and we as a community should be much the poorer without this great help.

Throughout the pages which follow, you will read something of the scope of the health services operating in your town, and how these services have been applied in 1969.

This Report could not have been presented without the help of various people, some of whom are not employed by the Corporation, but whose work contributes significantly to the health of Maidstone. I am indebted to Dr. A.P. Bentley, the Consultant Chest Physician, for the report on his Clinic; to Mr. R.J. Slater, the Engineer and Manager of Maidstone Waterworks Company; to Dr. A.L. Furniss, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory; and to Dr. A. Elliott, the County Medical Officer.

My thanks are also due to Mr. A. Basford, the Chief Public Health Inspector, for his account of some of the environmental services referred to in this Report; to Mr. R. Orrell, the Borough Engineer; and to Mr. W.R. Thwaites, the Housing Manager. A lot of work in this report, although covered by the term "statistics" is actually an account of the steady but vigilant endeavours of the Public Health Inspectors who seldom get much glory, but who make a considerable contribution to the well-being of this town.

Throughout the year I have had the full support of an enthusiastic Committee and this has been backed up by the Town Council on all matters pertaining to the public health. I am indeed pleased to record my appreciation to Committee Members, the Council, and to all who have assisted in the making of this Report.

As always my gratitude is due to my secretary, Miss Helen Wood, who has had the considerable task of putting together the statistics and notes which have to be kept throughout the year and ultimately compiled to make this Report.

I have the Honour to be

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS 1969

AREA 6,194 acres

ESTIMATED RESIDENT
POPULATION 67,400SUM REPRESENTED BY
A PENNY RATE £13,720

Population - Census 1961 ..	..	..	..	59,761
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1969)	..	..	..	22,533
Rateable value ..	..	..	..	£3,335,335

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
LIVE BIRTHS	609	552	1,161
Live Birth rate per 1,000 population, crude	-		17.2
corrected -			17.5

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS (per cent of total live births)	7.23
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STILL-BIRTHS	9	5	14
Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still births			11.9
Total live and still births ..	618	557	1,175

INFANT DEATHS (deaths under 1 year)	8	9	17
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births			15
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			14
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			24

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 total live births) ..	13
EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 total live births)	9
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 live and still births)	21

MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortion)	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	Nil

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
DEATHS	360	384	744
Death rate per 1,000 population, crude	-		11.0
corrected -			10.7

DEATH RATE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES	11.9
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THE NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN 1969

SCARLET FEVER
59 cases

The picture here remains unchanged from 1968. The main feature of modern scarlatina is its mildness, and often the complete absence of a recognisable rash.

WHOOPING COUGH
6 cases

There has been a very considerable fall in numbers here - from 64 in 1968.

MEASLES
181 cases

Following the previous trend of the disease, 1969 should have been an "epidemic" year for measles. The whole pattern has changed, however, with the introduction of measles

vaccine in 1968. Hardly any significant difference can be seen in the incidence in the two years 1968-69.

Biennial Comparison

1964 - 620

1966 - 340

1968 - 146

1965 - 550

1967 - 1077

1969 - 181

DIPHTHERIA
Nil

This is the nineteenth successive year in which there has been no case of diphtheria. This state has been achieved largely through the maintenance of a satisfactory level of

immunisation in the community - the only means by which this freedom from disease can be sustained.

SMALLPOX
Nil

No cases of smallpox were suspected or notified during the year.

POLIOMYELITIS
Nil

This is the twelfth year in succession in which no notification of poliomyelitis was received. Here again the community level of vaccination is vital

DYSENTERY
19 cases

This is generally a mild disease, but can be of more serious import in the elderly and the very young. There is almost always a permanent reservoir of infection nowadays in the community, and the figures tend to be erratic from year to year.

MENINGITIS
2 cases

For the first time in four years there were cases of meningitis. No secondary cases occurred in this instance, and the source of infection remained unknown.

FOOD POISONING
7 cases

This was an increase from 1968 in which 4 cases were reported.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM
Nil

This disease is becoming uncommon nowadays although generally one or two cases are notified annually.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE
12 cases

The Public Health (Infective Jaundice) Regulations 1968 came into operation on 15th June 1968. For some time it had been held that infective jaundice, constituting as it does a debilitating and often prolonged illness, warrants its inclusion in the list of notifiable diseases. Last year there were 12 cases. At the moment the distribution of these cases is merely being mapped to give us some basic knowledge of its extent and distribution.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1953

During the year it was found necessary to issue two Notices under the above Regulations to control the spread of infection through the handling of food.

ANALYSIS OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASE UNDER AGE GROUPS

	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 years and over	TOTAL ALL AGES
Scarlet fever	-	8	6	36	6	2	1	59
Whooping cough	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	6
Measles	14	49	58	58	2	-	-	181
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Dysentery	2	1	3	4	1	1	7	19
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective jaundice	-	-	1	2	1	1	7	12
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	16	61	71	101	11	4	22	286

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The following table shows the figures for 1969 based on the return sent to the Department of Health and Social Security by the County Medical Officer.

Year of Birth	Primary						Reinforcing					
	Triple Antigen	Diph-theria/ Tetanus	Small-pox	Tetanus	Measles	Polio-myelitis	Triple Antigen	Diph-theria/ Tetanus	Small-pox	Tetanus	Measles	Polio-myelitis
1969	24				1	23						
1968	379	2	451		132	498	43	7				
1967	24	2		1	235	129	253	77				
1966	9				178	50	97	23		1		
1965	3	2		1	125	11	21	69		1		96
1962/63				1	34		58	99		3		158
1964	2	1		1	73		172	494		3		816
1953/61				62	5		3	16	10	46		35
TOTALS	441	7	451	66	783	711	647	785	10	54		1,105

Vaccination and Immunisation (continued)

I reported last year that a total re-arrangement had been undertaken in the form of presentation of the annual statistics. The new form is again substantially followed for 1969, but there have been slight alterations to it occasioned by the alteration in the programme procedure for immunisation and vaccination. This has resulted in many returns being held over beyond December 31st, 1969, and explains the reason for the low figures for 1969 in primary and re-inforcing doses. It will take some time for the results to be entirely comparable on the new programme.

The total number of people who have completed a primary course of vaccination against poliomyelitis is now 29,866 and this year again the number of children getting a re-inforcing dose has risen - from 976 in 1968 to 1,105 in 1969. It should be noted that the figure of 29,866 is a minimum one since the returns now exclude people born before 1953.

It is very important, for the sake of the health of the whole community, that poliomyelitis vaccination is not regarded merely as a protection for children. All people up to the age of 40, and those whose work constitutes a potential hazard in the spread of disease, are entitled to this protection. It would be so much easier for health education purposes if this protection were offered to all age groups - after all, poliomyelitis can strike at the age of 90, although one recognises that the main burden is on the younger age groups.

Measles vaccination has once again had a fairly good following and undoubtedly has contributed very largely to the small incidence of this disease in which the normal biennial epidemic proportions would otherwise have been expected.

With smallpox and diphtheria, the community barrier of protection is all-important.

TUBERCULOSIS1969 Statistics

The number of new cases of tuberculosis has risen slightly from 9 in 1968, to 11 in 1969. This is not of great significance but does serve to remind us that tuberculosis is still with us in the community and requires searching for if its insidious power of spread is to be thwarted. In the table below, which includes the new low record of only two deaths from tuberculosis "deaths attributable to the late effects of tuberculosis" are included - a new classification of the General Register Office.

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
55 - 64	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 74	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
75 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	4	5	2	-	1	-	1	-

THE WORK OF THE CHEST CLINIC AND THE
VOLUNTARY CARE COMMITTEE FOR TUBERCULOSIS AND CHEST DISEASES

I am indebted to Dr. A.P. Bentley for the following account of the work of the Chest Clinic and the Voluntary Care Committee for tuberculosis and chest diseases.

Examination of "contacts" to Tuberculosis

The following figures refer to the combined districts of Maidstone Borough, Maidstone, Malling and Hollingbourn Rural Districts.

1.	Number of contacts, seen during 1969, of newly notified cases of tuberculosis	281
2.	Number of contacts, seen during 1969, of cases notified prior to 1969	405
3.	Number of contacts in (1) found to be suffering from pulmonary or non-pulmonary tuberculosis ..	2
4.	Number of contacts in (2) found to be suffering from pulmonary or non-pulmonary tuberculosis ..	2

THE WORK OF THE CHEST CLINIC

Dr. D.L. Pugh, who has been Chest Physician at Maidstone for nearly twenty-three years, retired in January 1970. The work at the Chest Clinic is carried on by Dr. A.P. Bentley who combines this with work at Preston Hall Chest Hospital. The clinic is fortunate in retaining Dr. Pugh's services in a part-time capacity. Dr. C. Gwyn-Jones, Clinical Assistant, also remains on the staff.

The following table gives a general survey of the work at the clinic:

<u>Date</u>	<u>X-Ray Attendances</u>	<u>New Patients</u>	<u>New and Old Attendances</u>	<u>Clinic Sessions</u>	<u>Number on T.B. Register</u>
31.12.53	8,826	2,000	7,049	250	1,222
31.12.57	9,973	3,125	7,077	267	1,190
31.12.61	9,966	4,275	8,357	244	1,077
31.12.64	7,976	3,581	7,383	249	1,006
31.12.66	6,913	3,647	6,048	252	850
31.12.67	6,241	3,657	6,131	250	760
31.12.68	5,524	3,658	5,759	245	655
31.12.69	5,843	3,719	5,911	249	621

Tuberculosis

The total number of patients on the Tuberculosis Notification Register for the Borough of Maidstone on 31st December, 1969, was 214. This figure added to those of the three rural districts gives a total of 633 for the Central Kent Area served by the Chest Clinic. During 1969, 51 patients were recovered and 21 new cases were found. Cases "transferred-out" from the area were 13, and 22 were "transferred-in". There were 13 deaths. 690 contacts to tuberculosis have been examined and of these 178 were given B.C.G. vaccination. Six contacts who gave a strongly positive reaction to the tuberculin skin test were given chemoprophylaxis. 345 tuberculin positive reactors under the School-leaver B.C.G. scheme were called to the clinic for X-ray examination.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited the town during the year. 98 persons were referred to the Chest Clinic and further investigation revealed the following results:-

Inactive tuberculosis	23	Bronchitis	11
Tuberculoma	1	Bronchitis & Emphysema	4
Carcinoma	10	Chronic bronchitis	5
Sarcoidosis	6	Chronic Bronchitis & Emphysema	5
Pneumonia	2	Bronchiectasis	2
Pulmonary Fibrosis	2	Emphysema	2
		No abnormality detected	7
		Miscellaneous	18

The survey was conducted by the Director of the Unit, Dr. G.I. Rees-Jones, but the further assessment was undertaken by the staff of the Chest Clinic.

Non-tuberculous Diseases of the Chest

This work of the Clinic continues to grow with the increase of population.

Bronchitis is the commonest illness and is largely the result of tobacco smoking. Other factors in its causation are atmospheric pollution and heavy industry - neither of them a particular problem in Maidstone. Cancer of the lung shows a regrettable increase.

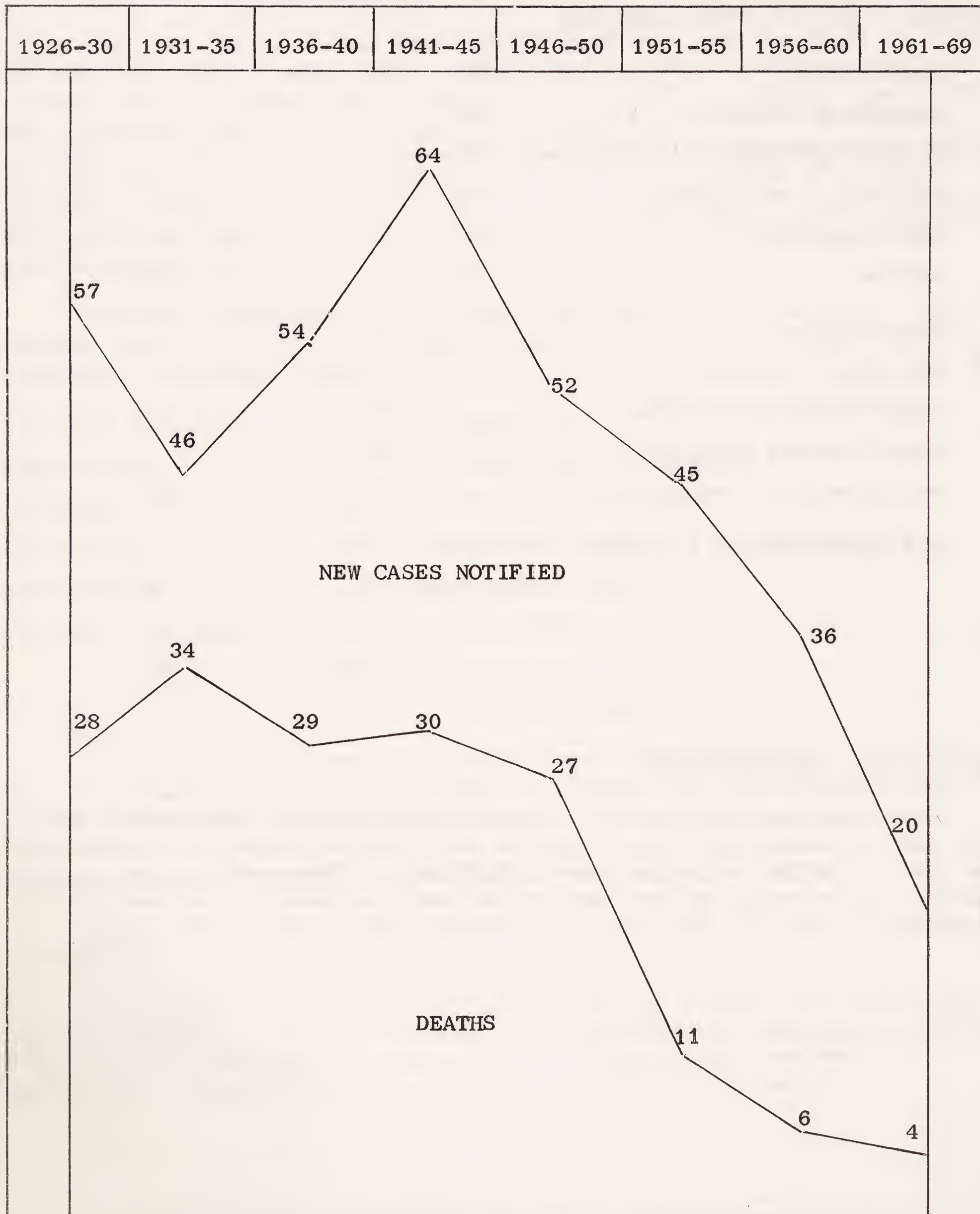
Attendances of Non-tuberculous Patients

The figures refer to one attendance, although many of these patients attended on more than one occasion.

Bronchitis	274	
Chronic Bronchitis	180	
Chronic Bronchitis & Emphysema	278	
Bronchitis and Asthma	74	
Bronchiectasis	57	
Asthma	149	1,012
Sarcoidosis	47	
Glandular Disorders	8	
Cardio-vascular lesions	77	
Miscellaneous conditions	327	
No abnormality detected	72	531
Malignant Disease ("Cancer")	New cases	44
	Old cases	21
		65
Total		<u>1,608</u>

THE VOLUNTARY CARE COMMITTEE

This committee continues to support patients with tuberculosis and other chest diseases and their families and receives valuable co-operation from other voluntary organisations in the town. Their work is an important contribution to the recovery of many sufferers from chest illnesses.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSISQuinquennial Deaths and New Cases Notified.

Averages calculated to whole numbers

CANCER
(Including Leukaemia)

The tables set out below show:

- (1) the number of deaths from cancer for the past ten years
- (2) The age groups of deaths recorded from this cause in 1969
- (3) The distribution according to sites

(1)

1960	..	..	123
1961	..	..	113
1962	..	..	123
1963	..	..	108
1964	..	..	121
1965	..	..	126
1966	..	..	145
1967	..	..	133
1968	..	..	142
1969	..	..	139

(2)

Age Periods	Male	Female
0 - 14	1	-
15 - 24	-	1
25 - 34	-	1
35 - 44	2	4
45 - 54	5	12
55 - 64	11	17
65 - 74	29	19
75 and over	16	21
TOTALS	64	75

(3)

Site	Male	Female
Cancer of Oesophagus & Larynx	5	2
Cancer of Stomach	5	4
Cancer of Intestine	11	9
Cancer of lung	25	12
Cancer of Uterus	-	9
Cancer of Breast	-	19
Cancer of Prostate	7	0
Leukaemia	1	-
Other Sites	10	20
TOTALS	64	75

CANCER (continued)

The total number of deaths of cancer patients has fallen slightly in the year, from 142 last year. It is, however, small comfort, because the Chest Physician reports seeing more cases than ever in his Clinic and you will have noted from the table that there has been a considerable increase in the number of female deaths.

More cases of uterine cancer have occurred than in former years and the rate of lung cancer in females appears to be on the increase. Up to the age of 44 years nine people died in 1969, compared with six in 1968.

The analytical table on cancer has been extended this year to include additional sites and this will lead to easier comparative statistics in future

INFANTILE MORTALITY

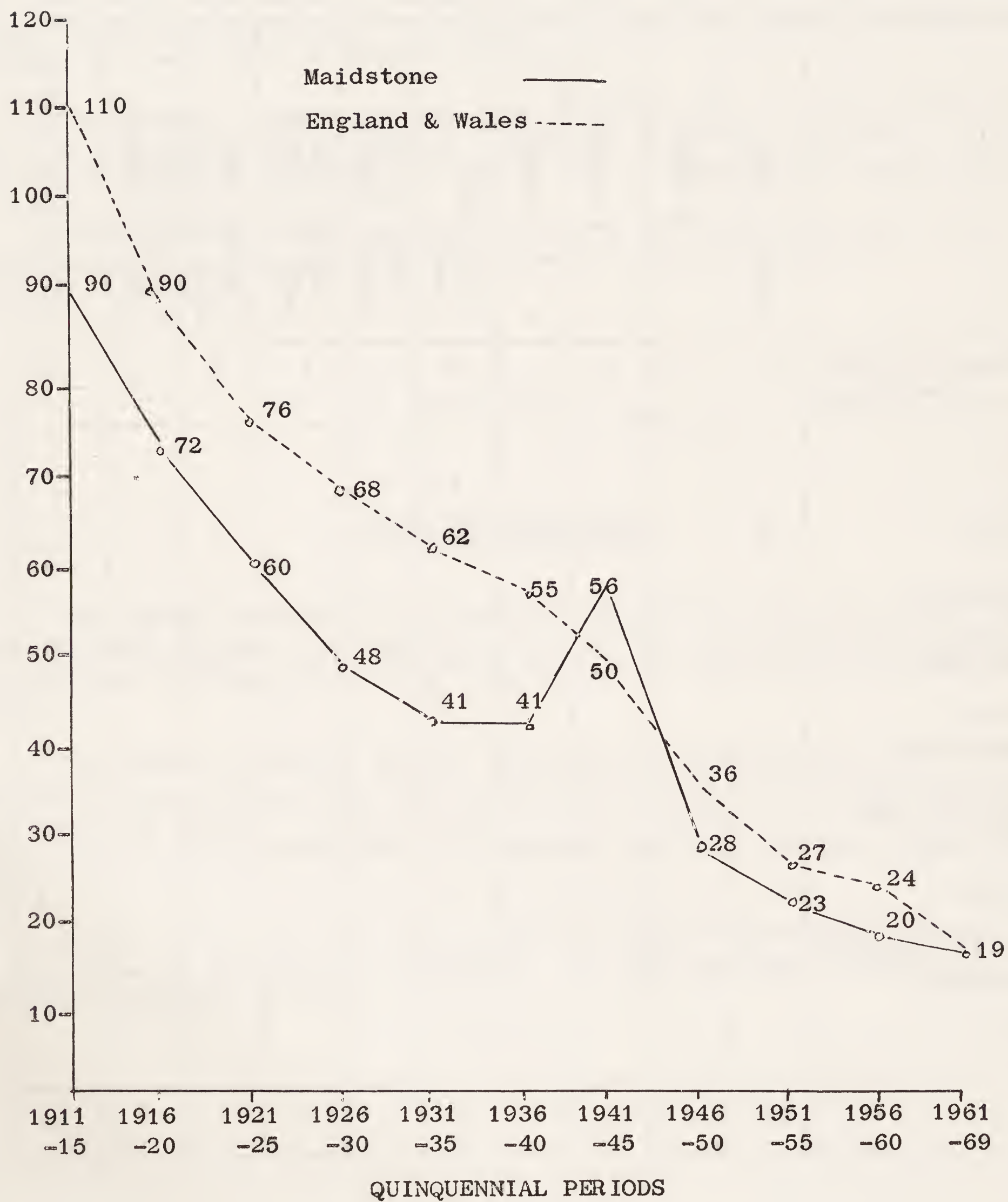
Once again the figure for infantile mortality, e.g. the deaths of infants under one year per thousand live births, is considerably beneath the national average, at 15 comparing favourably with 18 for England and Wales.

The figures collated locally (set out in the following table) show two more infant deaths than those given by the Registrar General on which the rates are based. However, even if local figures were used for the statistics, the rate would be 16.3 compared with the national figure of 18.0.

Of the total, at least five could be called "unavoidable deaths" in the scope of our present knowledge. In this estimate I have not included premature infants.

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS

	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total under 1 year
All causes:certified uncertified	12 -	2 -	2 -	- -	16 -	- -	1 -	2 -	- -	19 -
Anaemia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Atelectasis	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Birth Injury	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bronchiolitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Congenital abnormalities	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Heart disease and failure	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Respiratory failure and distress	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Toxaemia	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	12	2	2	-	16	-	1	2	-	19

INFANTILE MORTALITYRates per 1,000 Live Births

CAUSES OF DEATH

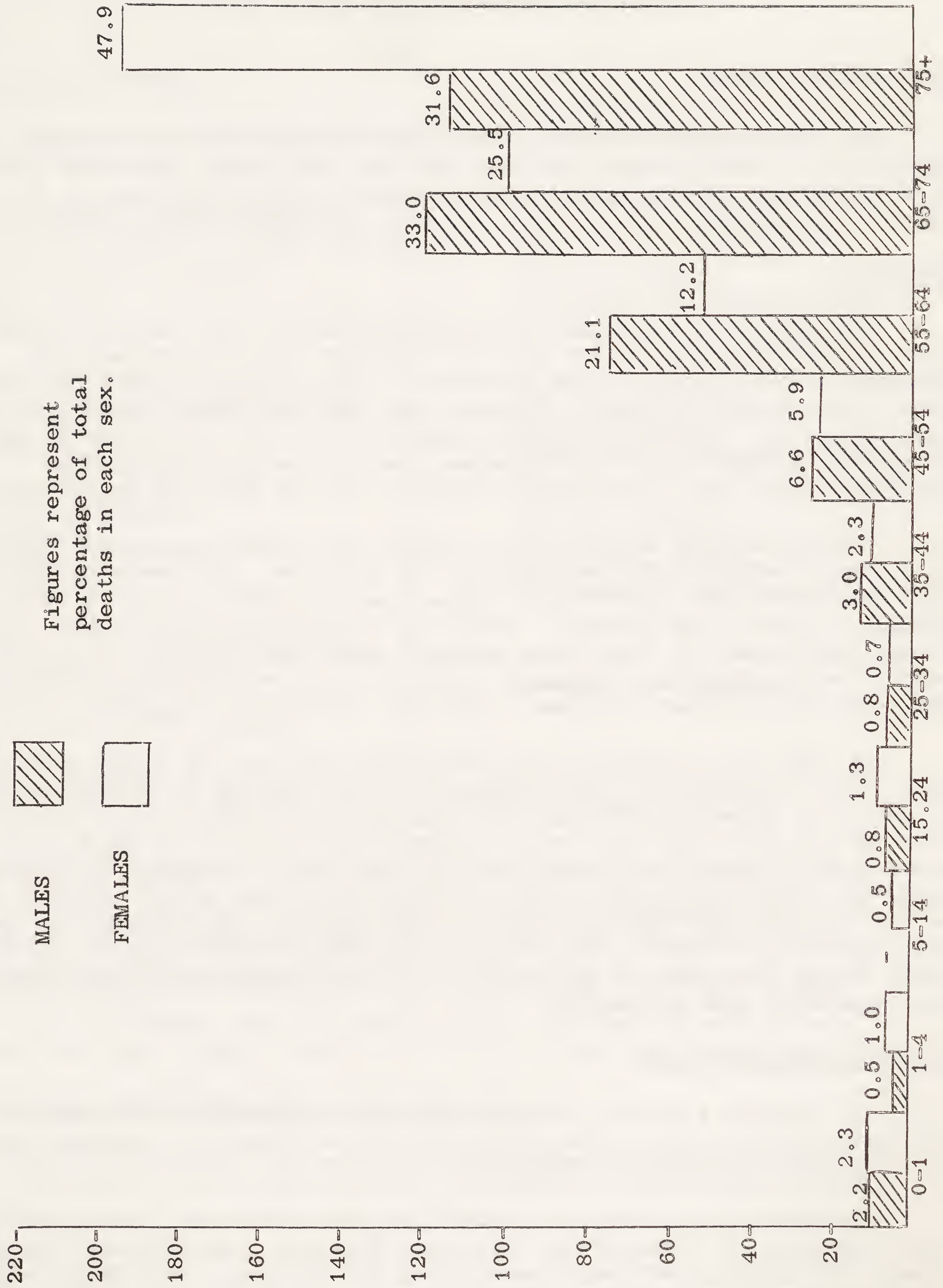
	CONDITION	M.	F.
1.	Cholera	-	-
2.	Typhoid fever	-	-
3.	Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis	-	-
4.	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1	2
5.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	-
6.	Other tuberculosis, including late effects	1	-
7.	Plague	-	-
8.	Diphtheria	-	-
9.	Whooping cough	-	-
10.	Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	-	-
11.	Meningococcal infection	-	-
12.	Acute poliomyelitis	-	-
13.	Smallpox	-	-
14.	Measles	-	-
15.	Typhus and other rickettsioses	-	-
16.	Malaria	-	-
17.	Syphilis and its sequelae	2	-
18.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	3
19.	Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity	1	-
20.	Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	3	2
21.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	4
22.	Malignant neoplasm, intestine	11	9
23.	Malignant neoplasm, larynx	2	-
24.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	25	12
25.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	19
26.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	9
27.	Malignant neoplasm, prostate	7	-
28.	Leukaemia	1	-
29.	Other malignant neoplasm, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	9	20
30.	Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	-	2
31.	Diabetes mellitus	5	4
32.	Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	-	-
33.	Other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	-	2
34.	Anaemias	-	2
35.	Other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	-	-
		74	90

..... continued

CAUSES OF DEATH (continued)

	CONDITION	M.	F.
		74	90
36.	Mental disorders	1	2
37.	Meningitis	-	1
38.	Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs	6	3
39.	Active rheumatic fever	-	-
40.	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	2	1
41.	Hypertensive disease	4	11
42.	Ischaemic heart disease	108	67
43.	Other forms of heart disease	12	25
44.	Cerebrovascular disease	34	53
45.	Other diseases of the circulatory system	17	21
46.	Influenza	4	6
47.	Pneumonia	28	37
48.	Bronchitis and emphysema	26	15
49.	Asthma	-	1
50.	Other diseases of the respiratory system	3	5
51.	Peptic Ulcer	2	3
52.	Appendicitis	-	-
53.	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	4
54.	Cirrhosis of liver	2	3
55.	Other diseases of digestive system	2	8
56.	Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2
57.	Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-
58.	Other diseases of the genito-urinary system	4	5
59.	Abortion	-	-
60.	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	-	-
61.	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	-	-
62.	Diseases of musculo-skeletal system and connective tissue	-	-
63.	Congenital anomalies	3	3
64.	Birth injury, difficult labour, and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	3	4
65.	Other causes of perinatal mortality	2	1
66.	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	-	1
67.	Motor vehicle accidents	6	5
68.	All other accidents	5	4
69.	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	5	3
70.	All other external causes	1	-
		360	384

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS, 1969



HEALTH SERVICES OPERATING IN THE AREA

Kent County Council

The School Health Service, with school inspections and clinics, the Maternity and Child Welfare Service, and the Domiciliary Midwifery and Nursing Service and the Domestic Help Service, are administered by the Kent County Council, and are controlled by the County Medical Officer.

Hospitals

The hospitals are administered by the Central Kent Hospital Management Committee and are in the area of the South Eastern Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. The services of the consultant staff are available at the West Kent General Hospital and the Kent County Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital. Available also is Preston Hall Chest Hospital and use is made by patients from the Maidstone area of the hospitals in the Tunbridge Wells area, particularly Pembury and the Kent and Sussex Hospital.

Additional beds are in use at Linton and Lenham Hospitals. There is now no infectious diseases hospital in this area, and cases in the meantime have to be sent primarily to Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, which entails a fairly long journey. There is very little likelihood of improved facilities for infectious diseases being available for this area before the new district hospital, on the site at Preston Hall, is built. This will, it is hoped, include a wing for infectious diseases.

In 1968, as a result of the frustration felt by the local authorities on the question of a new hospital, a joint meeting of representatives of Maidstone Borough, Maidstone, Malling and Hollingbourn Rural District Councils was held, and as a result a deputation visited the South East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board on 13th June. Although the Board could not be categorical on timing, it indicated that as far as could be seen at present, the earliest date on which work on the new hospital could start would be 1978-80. The project would start earlier only if more money became available to the Board, or if programmed projectives proved less expensive than estimated.

Voluntary Organisations

The statutory health services are quite incapable of carrying on a realistic service without the vital help of the voluntary organisations, of which there are many in Maidstone.

The work done by the Old People's Welfare Committee, the Voluntary Care Committee for Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases, the Citizens' Advice Bureau, the British Red Cross Society and the Churches, contributes very significantly to the welfare of the people.

CARE OF THE ELDERLYThe Wardens Service

The undermentioned are the present Visiting Wardens for the Care of the Elderly:

Shepway Estate; Mote Estate;)	
Foster Clark Estate; Coombe Estate)	)	Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Moyes,
and St. Stephen's Square;	)	37 Nottingham Avenue,
College Court; Elizabeth Close;	)	Shepway Estate.
Hawley Court.	)	(Telephone: Maidstone 51289)
Park Wood Estate;	)	Mr. & Mrs. H. Brooks,
Shepway (Willington Street only)	)	135 Bicknor Road,
Senacre Estate;	)	Park Wood Estate.
Mangravet Estate	)	(Telephone: Maidstone 56588)
Ringlestone Estate;	)	Mrs. D. Ingram,
Boxley Road;	)	1 Stanhope Close,
Wheeler Street;	)	Ringlestone Estate.
James Street;	)	(Telephone: Maidstone 55886)
Beaumont Road; Gatland Estate;)	
Cherry Orchard Estate;)	
Tonbridge Road;	)	Warden to be appointed
Fant and Clare Park Estates)	

I am indebted to Mr. W. R. Thwaites, the Housing Manager, for the following account of the administration of the Warden Service.

"During the year, approximately 12,000 visits have been carried out by the Wardens to the elderly residing in their respective areas. Liaison with the statutory and voluntary organisations is maintained at all times and gifts are still received periodically for distribution to the elderly. In addition to the continued interest being shewn by pupils of the Senacre School and members of the Manor Youth Club, Shepway, for the elderly residing on the Shepway and Park Wood Estates, holidays have also been provided for some elderly persons by various local charitable organisations."

THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

During 1969 it was found necessary to obtain a Magistrate's Order under the above Acts for the removal to hospital of one elderly person.

WATER SUPPLIES

The Maidstone Waterworks Company supplies the Borough of Maidstone and parts of the surrounding rural districts. The demand for water, both for domestic and commercial use, is steadily increasing.

SIZES AND LENGTHS OF MAINS LAID WITHIN THE
BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE DURING 1969

Location	Size of Main					Purpose
	3"	4"	6"	9"	10"	
Bower Lane		40				
Allington Farm	52	459	84			Housing Site
Vinters Park	55	27				Housing Site
Highfield House	44					Housing Site
Sidney/Pope Street		177				Improvements
Sportsfield	93					Housing Site
Mote Park					569	Trunk Main
Upper Stone Street		121				Industrial Site
Romney Place	90					Shop and Office development
Barming Reservoir	42					Improvements
Hermitage Lane				721		Trunk Main
Woodcut	88					Housing Site
286/288 Tonbridge Rd.	52					Housing Site
Lancet Lane	172	218				Housing Site
Northleigh Close		318				Housing Site
Cripple Street		12	231			Improvements
Armstrong Road		32				Improvements
TOTALS	688	1,404	315	721	569	

WATER SUPPLIES (continued)

Chemical analyses and bacteriological examinations of the water are carried out regularly, some by the Company's own Analyst, and some by the Public Health Laboratory. The results of examinations of the public supply are consistently satisfactory, showing the water to be of a high standard.

The following table shows a typical result of the chemical analysis of water.

	Boarley Springs	Cossington No. 3 Spring	Forstal Borehole	Farleigh Springs	Cossington Springs (1 & 2)	Boxley Well	Hockers Lane Borehole
Total solid residue	400	300	550	550	330	290	240
Chlorine	23.5	18.6	42.1	38.2	19.6	19.6	24.5
Nitrogen (nitrites)	trace	neg*	neg*	neg*	neg*	neg*	trace
Nitrogen (nitrates)	10	5	2.5	11.3	8.8	2.5	2.5
Ammonia saline	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ammonia albuminoid	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total iron	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg
Oxygen absorbed ($\frac{1}{4}$ hour at 27°C)	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.04
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 27°C)	0.68	0.08	0.08	0.1	0.16	0.08	0.10
Total hardness (as calcium carbonate)	284	235	209	341	231	162	168

*negligible

WATER SUPPLIES (continued)

Bacteriological examinations have been made of both raw and treated water and the totals shown include those samples taken as a routine measure from the Company's mains, and also those taken as a result of day-to-day investigations.

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Raw Water	64	27	91
Treated Water	106	-	106
TOTALS	170	27	197

In addition to the above, regular sampling is undertaken at the Public Swimming Baths and 36 samples were taken during the year, of which 33 were satisfactory.

In the course of operations by Maidstone Waterworks Company a further 72 samples were taken of which 41 were satisfactory. The 31 unsatisfactory samples were followed by re-chlorination of the mains and satisfactory results were obtained before the mains were put into use.

The water supply in Maidstone is not liable to plumbo-solvent action and the natural fluoride is 0.08 parts per million.

There are now no houses served by standpipes or private water supplies and therefore the whole population, 67,400, is served by the statutory supply undertaking.

SEWERAGEExtensions to Public Soil and Surface Water Sewers in 1969

A contract for the laying of the Upper Fant relief sewer has been started, involving the laying of approximately one mile of pipes of varying sizes up to 36 inches in diameter at an estimated cost of £47,000.

Design work for the reconstruction of the trunk sewers from Tovil to Mill Street and the upper end of the Len Valley is being started shortly.

Varying small lengths of foul and surface water sewer have been constructed on private development schemes during the year, at Vinters Park Estate, Allington Farm Estate, and others.

During the year a survey of certain lengths of sewers in the older parts of the town was carried out, using a television camera which was pulled through the sewers so that the inside of the pipes could be seen on a monitor screen. This method enables all fractures and defects in the pipes to be seen and located. As a result of this inspection, certain lengths of foul sewer in Chillington Street, Well Road, Dover Street, and Charlton Street, will be reconstructed at an estimated cost of £14,000.

An investigation into the surface water sewerage system of the town is in hand and a report and a suggested programme of reconstruction of certain sewers will be submitted in the New Year. This work will assist in reducing the pollution of the River Medway as well as the quantity of surface water which finds its way to Allington Pumping Station and thence to the Sewage Disposal Works.

1. NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH 556

<u>Class</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960</u>		
		<u>Fitted to</u> comply with Regulation 16	<u>To which</u> Regulation 19 applies	<u>Fitted to</u> comply with Regulation 19
Restaurants and Cafes	46	46	46	46
Hotels	10	10	10	10
School canteens	18	18	18	18
Public Houses	76	76	76	76
<u>Food Shops</u>				
Butchers	46	46	46	46
Fruit & Greengrocers	111	111	111	111
Bakers	20	20	20	20
Fishmongers	11	11	11	11
Fried Fish Shops	14	14	14	14
Grocers and Provision Merchants	139	139	139	139
Tobacconists and Confectioners	43	43	43	43
Others	22	22	22	22

Where more than one food business is carried on in any premises only those businesses which form a substantial proportion of the trade on the premises are classified above.

2. FOOD PREMISES BY TYPE REGISTERED WITH THE LOCAL AUTHORITY UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955, LOCAL BYELAWS AND THE MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1959.

Ice-cream manufacturers	..	..	..	..	4
Ice-cream sellers	..	..	..	..	231
Preserved foods manufacturers	..	..	..	..	26
Margarine, margarine cheese and milk blended butter (wholesale dealers)	..	..	..	..	1
Artificial cream dealers	..	..	..	..	1
Dairies .. ..	..	..	..	..	1
Milk Distributors (Sterilised Milk 66)	..	..	..	..	102

3. NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS OF REGISTERED FOOD PREMISES .. 657

FOOD AND DRUGS

During 1969 the following samples of food and drugs were taken for analysis and the results are recorded below.

Article	Number of Samples obtained	Number Genuine
Milk	57	52
School milk	21	18
Milk for M.A.F.F.	179	137
Sterilised milk	4	4
Condensed milk	1	1
Ever ready milk	1	1
Skimmed milk powder	1	1
Long life cream	1	1
Cheese	3	3
Low fat spread	1	0
Ice-cream	5	5
Cornflakes	1	1
All-bran	1	1
Bread	2	2
Cakes	2	1
Brandy snaps	1	1
Celery	1	1
Quick dried mixed vegetables	1	1
Beef sausages	5	5
Pork sausages	6	4
Cocktail sausages	1	1
Sausage rolls	1	1
Beefburgers	2	1
Ham	1	1
Smoked ham sausage pâté	1	1
Pâté de foie Truffé	1	1
Chicken and bacon pie	1	1
Steak and kidney pie	1	1
Steak pie	1	1
Minced beef with onion gravy - canned	1	1
c/fwd.	305	250

FOOD AND DRUGS (continued)

Article			Number of Samples obtained	Number Genuine
b/fwd.			305	250
Sweet and sour pork	..	..	1	0
Monosodium glutamate	..	..	1	1
Meat tenderizer	..	..	1	1
Seafood seasoning	..	..	2	2
Pourover...	..	..	1	1
Vanilla essence	..	..	1	1
Vanilla pods	..	..	1	1
Food colouring	..	..	1	1
Pumpkin pie spice	..	..	1	1
Assorted sugar strands	..	..	1	1
Icing sugar	..	..	1	1
Honey	..	..	1	1
Milk shake syrup	..	..	1	1
Sweets	..	..	3	3
Ground rice	..	..	1	1
Sago	..	..	1	1
Dates	..	..	3	2
Figs	..	..	1	1
Instant tea	..	..	1	1
Ginger beer	..	..	1	1
Lime juice cordial	..	..	1	1
Orange drink	..	..	1	1
Tomato juice	..	..	1	1
Tomato juice cocktail	..	..	1	1
Lager	..	..	1	1
Cream sherry	..	..	2	2
Gin	..	..	1	1
Whisky	..	..	1	1
Drugs	..	..	14	14
Fresh cream dessert	..	..	1	1
Peanut butter	..	..	1	1
Liquid yellow egg	..	..	1	1
			356	299

FOOD AND DRUGS

During 1969 foods of various descriptions, in the following quantities were found to be unfit for human consumption. This unfit food, which in every case was surrendered, included the following:-

			cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Meat, tinned	..	..	5	3	-
Pork	..	..		1	15
Ham	..	..		2	2
Sausages	..	..			7
Fats	..	..	5	1	25
Cheese	..	..			15
Jams and marmalade		..	6	3	10
Sugar	..	..	1	1	2
Vegetable (fresh)	..	..			4
Flour	..	..	3	1	10
Dried fruit	..	..			6
Salt	..	..		3	15
Fish (wet)	..	..			5 stone
Fish, tinned	..	..			173 tins
Fruit, tinned	..	..			2,117 tins
Fruit juices, tinned		..			40 tins
Vegetables, tinned		..			553 tins
Baked Beans, tinned		..			156 tins
Tomatoes, tinned	..	..			299 tins
Milk, tinned	..	..			67 tins
Cream, tinned	..	..			61 tins

FOOD AND DRUGSCondemned Foods, (continued)

Rice, tinned	..	..	..	82 tins
Soups, tinned	..	..	..	34 tins
Beverages, tinned	..	..	..	78 tins
Spaghetti, tinned	..	..	..	25 tins
Baby foods, tinned		..	..	15 tins
Cake Mixes, packets		..	..	2 packets
Jellies, packets	..	..	..	3 packets
Cereals, packets	..	..	..	43 packets
Frozen foods, packets		..	..	11,163 packets
Biscuits, packets	..	..	..	196 packets
Coffee and tea, packets		..	..	171 packets
Crisps, packets	..	..	..	95 packets
Sweets, packets	..	..	..	818 packets
Nuts, packets	..	..	..	26 packets
Pickles, jars	..	..	..	32 jars
Paste, jars	..	..	..	17 jars
Bread, ..	..	..	..	5 loaves
Eggs, per dozen	..	..	..	21 dozen
Ice-cream, bricks	..	..	..	453 bricks
Drink, bottles	..	..	..	315 bottles
Sauces, bottles	..	..	..	119 bottles
Mixed peel and cherries, cartons				10 cartons
Pies ..	..	..	..	17
Chicken and Turkey		..	..	4
Cakes ..	..	..	..	2

HOUSING STATISTICSI. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

(1)(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	4,552
(b)	Number of inspections made for that purpose ..	8,976
(2)(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-section (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	-
(b)	Number of inspections made for that purpose ..	-
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	80
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	45

II. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	34
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III. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEARA. Proceedings under the Housing Act 1957

Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices

(a) by owners	-
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ..	-

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	89
-----	--	----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice -

(a)	by owners	..	..	..	..	-
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners				..	-

C. Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	..	..	..	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	..	..	..	5
(3)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made			..	7
(4)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit			..	-

IV. HOUSING ACT, 1936 - PART 4 - OVERCROWDING

(a)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	..	..	..	..	6
(b)(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	..	..	..	..	4
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases				..	14
(c)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	..	..	..	..	-

V. RENT ACT, 1957

(1)	Certificates applied for	..	..	..	5
(2)	Visits made	..	..	..	53
(3)	Undertakings accepted	..	..	..	2
(4)	Certificates of Disrepair granted	..	..	..	2
(5)	Applications not accepted	..	..	..	-

COUNCIL HOUSING STATISTICS

1(a)	Number of new houses handed over during the year	..	146
(b)	Number of existing properties available for letting		210
2.	Families rehoused (including the number from condemned property)	.. ..	376
3.	Number of transfers	.. ..	373
4.	Number of mutual exchanges between tenants	..	112
5.	Housing applications at end of year	..	1,711
6.	Number of families rehoused on condition that the Child Help Service was put into operation	..	5

NEW BUILDING

The following table shows the number of dwellings completed by the Council during 1969.

Ward	Bungalows (2 bed)	Old Persons Bungalows (1 bed)	Houses	Total
Heath Ward	6	-	-	6
North Ward	-	-	20	20
Park Wood Ward	-	20	100	120
TOTALS	6	20	120	146

In addition 506 dwelling units, 451 houses and 55 flats, were built during the year by private enterprise.

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Bakehouse inspections	..	..	..	..	42
Chimneys repaired	..	..	..	..	2
Cement sinks removed and glazed provided			..	..	-
Cooking stoves renewed or repaired	..	..	..	..	-
Dairies and Milkshops inspected	..	..	..	..	140
Common Lodging House inspections	..	..	..	..	8
Coppers repaired	..	..	..	..	-
Drains, choked, cleansed by flushing staff			..	..	282
Drains, reconstructed	..	..	..	..	2
Drains, inspection chambers provided	..	..	..	..	1
Drains, stoneware pipes laid, feet	..	..	..	..	14
Drains, iron pipes laid, feet	..	..	..	..	-
Dustbins provided	..	..	..	..	7
Factories, workplaces and outworkers premises			..	..	536
Grates renewed or repaired	..	..	..	..	-
Houses, floors to living-rooms provided or repaired				..	3
Houses, chuting or guttering repaired or renewed	..			..	8
Houses, roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	17
Houses, rooms where dirty or loose paper has been removed and walls and ceilings repaired and distempered				..	7
Houses, walls made dry by insertion of damp course or other method	..	..	..	..	23
Inquiries into cases of infectious disease			..	..	80
Inspection of houses on complaint or otherwise			..	..	6,073
Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	826
Miscellaneous defects remedied		..	..	..	35
Public Houses inspected	..	..	..	..	179
Restaurants and Cafes inspected		..	..	..	298
Schools inspected	..	..	..	..	7
Sinks or other wastepipes removed, disconnected or trapped				..	-
Sinks, new channels provided or repaired			..	..	-
W.C's walls and ceilings repaired	..		..	..	3
W.C's, new pans, traps and seats provided			..	..	1
Window frames repaired	..	..	..	..	10
Verminous rooms cleansed	..	..	..	..	-
Yard pavement repaired or provided in connection with houses					-
Preliminary Notices served	..	..	..	..	38
Statutory Notices served	..	..	..	..	-

(1) INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES - including inspections made by
Public Health Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Inspections (2)	Number of Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories with Mechanical Power ..	419	1	-
Factories without Mechanical Power ..	10	-	-
Other Premises	81	-	-
Total	510	1	-

(2) DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the Factories Acts, 1937 and the Public Health Act 1936.				
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-
Want of ventilation	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Want of drainage floors . .	-	-	-	-
Other nuisances	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Accommodation:				
Insufficient			-	-
Unsuitable or defects	1	-	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Offences under the Factories Act, 1937:				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 54)	-	-	-	-
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-
Total	1	-	-	-

FACTORIES

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1969 FOR THE BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE IN THE COUNTY OF KENT

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	32	10	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	300	419	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	32	81	-	-
Total	364	510	1	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defect are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H. M. Inspector (4)	By H. M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S. 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate venti- lation (S. 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	1	-	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act, (not including offences relating to outwork) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	1	-	-	1	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.	2	-	-	-	-	-
) Cleaning						
) and						
) Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household Linen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtains and nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electro-plate	-	-	-	-	-	-
File making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fur pulling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel cables and chains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cart gear	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locks, latches and keys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT - Outwork - Cont'd.

Nature of work (1)	Section 11C			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(2)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Artificial flowers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nets, other than wire nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Racquet and tennis balls	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper bags	-	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pea Picking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feather sorting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carding etc. of buttons etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basket making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas stockings etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cutting and stitching footwear	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	-	-	-	-

VERMINOUS DWELLINGS

During the year 1969, the following work in the eradication of bugs and other vermin was carried out.

(a) Council houses found to be infested	..	30
(b) Other houses found to be infested	..	23

Council houses disinfested:-

(a) By gassing	.. ..	-
(b) By spraying and the burning of insecticides		30

Other houses disinfested:-

(a) By gassing	.. ..	-
(b) By spraying and the burning of insecticides		23

Verminous households fumigated before removal to a Council House, or during transfer to another Council house:

Council Houses inspected and found clean	..	379
Other houses inspected and found clean	..	205

PREMISES CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS

Common Lodging Houses	...	1
Dairies	... ..	1

Common Lodging Houses

During the year eight inspections were made of 77 Upper Stone Street, which is now the only registered common lodging house in the town.

AIR POLLUTION

The period covered by this section of the report is from April 1968 to March 1969.

The measurement of air pollution in the Borough continued at the recording stations at Barming Reservoir; Rootes Limited, Mill Street; and the Sports Pavilion, Penenden Heath.

The level of undissolved solids fell at all stations and especially at Penenden Heath during the summer. The concentrations of sulphur dioxide fell at all stations except Penenden Heath during the winter but were relatively unchanged, but at Penenden Heath they were higher. The level of smoke concentration rose during winter week-days but was unchanged during the summer.

The following tables show for each station in winter and summer the undissolved and total solids, the daily concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide, and the distribution of wind and rainfall. The importance of these figures lies not so much in their absolute values as in their variation, both in the short and long terms.

Undissolved Matter

The average monthly total deposits of undissolved solids per square mile at each of the Maidstone stations in 1968/69 was as follows:-

<u>Station</u>	<u>Winter</u>	<u>Summer</u>
Barming	4.40 tons	4.70 tons
Town Centre	7.19 tons	6.07 tons
Penenden Heath	2.36 tons	3.09 tons

Sulphur Dioxide

The seasonal average concentrations (in microgrammes/cubic metre) of sulphur dioxide at each of the stations in 1968/69 were as follows:-

<u>Station</u>	<u>Winter</u>		<u>Summer</u>	
	<u>Week-days</u>	<u>Week-ends</u>	<u>Week-days</u>	<u>Week-ends</u>
Barming	92	82	67	52
Town Centre	119	90	63	49
Penenden Heath	75	70	43	40

AIR POLLUTION (continued)

Table of five months' Averages
Microgrammes/cubic metre

	Summer				Winter			
	1967		1968		1967/68		1968/69	
	Week-days	Week-ends	Week-days	Week-ends	Week-days	Week-ends	Week-days	Week-ends
Barming	59	49	63	47	132	144	102	91
Town Centre	54	34	57	45	154	131	136	102
Penenden Heath	29	25	40	35	75	93	83	77
Averages	47	36	53	42	120	129	107	90

Smoke

The average daily concentration of smoke (microgrammes/cubic metre) at each of the stations in 1968/69 was as follows:-

<u>Station</u>	<u>Winter</u>		<u>Summer</u>	
	<u>Week-days</u>	<u>Week-ends</u>	<u>Week-days</u>	<u>Week-ends</u>
Barming	64	50	21	15
Town Centre	60	46	24	16
Penenden Heath	51	45	16	12

AIR POLLUTION (continued)DEPOSITSUndissolved Solids (U/S) (tons/sq.mile/month)Total Solids (T/S) (tons/sq.mile/month)

	Barming		Town Centre		Penenden Heath	
	U/S	T/S	U/S	T/S	U/S	T/S
<u>Summer</u>						
April	6.70	12.83	8.44	14.67	3.71	6.16
May	5.14	9.51	8.15	13.79	3.64	9.48
June	7.72	11.17	5.00	9.18	3.94	8.05
July	1.59	4.11	4.08	7.43	1.36	4.88
August	3.15	11.0	2.39	8.19	1.76	7.75
September	3.88	10.84	8.35	15.01	4.11	10.70
Averages	4.70	9.91	6.07	11.38	3.09	7.84
<u>Winter</u>						
October	3.01	12.45	6.56	12.06	2.82	8.02
November	6.60	11.24	10.80	15.41	3.31	5.76
December	2.95	8.91	4.47	12.42	1.69	8.05
January	--	--	7.79	19.59	--	--
February	3.95	11.61	6.16	15.47	3.77	12.01
March	5.53	11.56	7.35	13.78	2.57	7.44
Averages	4.40	11.15	7.19	14.79	2.36	6.88

SMOKE (microgrammes/cu.metre)

	Barming			Town Centre			Penenden Heath		
	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest
<u>Summer</u>									
April	78	34	9	107	34	11	61	21	4
May	54	24	6	45	25	8	44	17	6
June	29	10	1	25	13	5	16	10	2
July	23	11	3	30	17	5	25	13	3
August	30	13	6	34	15	5	27	11	3
September	65	22	2	63	23	4	58	18	2
<u>Average</u>		19			21			15	
<u>Winter</u>									
October	124	37	1	90	40	10	112	30	8
November	166	65	12	188	67	16	205	47	13
December	177	73	12	149	64	13	145	52	14
January	182	57	10	223	59	12	223	59	9
February	228	69	21	220	64	12	286	61	16
March	130	58	24	89	42	17	99	44	18
<u>Average</u>		60			56			49	

SULPHUR DIOXIDE (microgrammes/cu.metre)

48.

	Barming			Town Centre			Penenden Heath		
	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest
<u>Summer</u>									
April	190	84	44	244	83	23	142	62	33
May	118	72	31	165	75	17	106	46	7
June	112	67	25	78	50	18	79	40	13
July	145	76	25	112	63	37	75	51	7
August	105	49	14	98	47	20	40	29	13
September	108	41	8	89	34	7	73	25	6
<u>Average</u>		65			59			42	
<u>Winter</u>									
October	113	42	7	60	31	7	66	35	13
November	222	92	22	243	107	13	164	57	13
December	255	107	30	365	122	29	243	69	13
January	356	84	14	466	120	7	358	97	13
February	390	137	23	466	179	33	548	134	13
March	129	73	16	203	102	27	121	51	7
<u>Average</u>		89			110			74	

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY

IN THE YEAR, 1969

Area	Rate per 1,000 Population	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 population				Rate per 1,000	
		All causes	Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	Cancer of Lung	Other Cancer	Total Deaths under 1 year	Still Births
England and Wales	16.3	11.9	*	*'	*	18	13
Hollingbourn R.D.	17.9	10.1	0.05	0.55	1.50	9	12
Maidstone R.D.	22.9	9.6	0.03	0.68	1.51	8	7
Malling R.D.	19.4	11.7	0.05	0.65	1.36	12	13
Maidstone Borough	17.5	10.7	0.02	0.54	1.51	15	12
County of Kent	16.6	12.3	0.01	0.64	1.86	16	12

GENERAL SUMMARY

Population (estimated mid-year 1969)	..	..	..	67,400
Number of inhabited houses (1961)	..	..	..	17,942
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1969) according to Rate				
			Books ..	22,533
Average number of persons per house (1961)		..	..	3.3
Average number of persons per house (1969)		..	..	2.9
Area (in acres)	..	..	..	6,194
Density (persons per acre)	..	..	..	10.88
Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	17.5
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	10.7
Phthisis Death Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	0.02
Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	2.06
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	15
LIVE BIRTHS:				
	Males	-	609	
	Females	-	552	1,161
DEATHS:				
	Males	-	360	
	Females	-	384	744
Excess of Births over Deaths	417

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Air Pollution	..		44-48	Measles	..	6
Analyses: Mortality rates	..		49	Meningitis	..	7
Water Supplies	..		26	National Assistance Acts	..	24
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Birth Rates	5,49	Ophthalmia neonatorum	..	7
Byelaw Control	43	Overcrowding	..	35
Cancer	16-17,49	Poliomyelitis	..	6
Chest Clinic	12-14	Population	..	5
Common Lodging Houses			43	Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1953	..	7
Death Rates	5,20-22,49	Quinquennial Reviews	..	15,19
Defective Dwellings	..		34-35	Scarlet fever	..	6
Diphtheria	6	School Health Service	..	23
Domestic Help Service	..		23	Sewerage	..	28
Dysentery	7	Smallpox	..	6
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Factories	38-42	Still Births	..	5,49
Food and Food Hygiene			29-33	Swimming Baths	..	27
General Summary	50	Tuberculosis	..	11-15
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